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1. The Tashkent Abrasive Factory (Tashkentski Abrazivny Zavod) at Tashkent is located in the vicinity of the Tashkent Carborundum Factory. The factory is controlled by the Chief Directorate for Abrasives Industry of the Ministry for Machine Tool Construction of the USSR.
2. The director in December 1948 was Airapetov; the deputy director, Kurdover; the chief engineer, Zeff. In December 1948, the factory employed 440 persons, of whom about 330 were engaged in industrial work. In addition, a small number of workmen were employed on the factory farm (podsobnoye khozyaistvo) and in the erection of small buildings and dwellings.
3. The factory produces several hundred types and sizes of abrasive articles, such as wheels of various shapes and sizes, blocks (brusok), and various kinds of polishing paper. Abrasive articles are made from electro-corundum (E), extra-carborundum (karborund ekstra) (KCh) and boron carbide (Karbida bor).
4. Wheels for grinding steel are made chiefly from electro-corundum; those for grinding hardened steels, from white electro-corundum (boron carbide) (sic); and those for grinding cast iron, from silicon carbide (carborundum). The wheels themselves are made of bakelite and ceramic binder.
5. Flat wheels (PF) are produced in large numbers and in a great variety of sizes and grain sizes (zernistost), e.g.: 100 x 20 x 20 mm.; 300 x 40 x 127 mm.; 200 x 13 x 32 mm.; 250 x 40 x 75 mm.; 250 x 13 x 75 mm.; 150 x 16 x 32 mm.; 360 x 8 x 160 mm.; 250 x 32 x 32 mm.; and very many others.
6. The factory also produces ring wheels (1 k, etc.), cylindrical wheels, segmental wheels of various types, convexo-concave (1 s), concavo-convex (2 s), trapezoidal (5 s), special (6 s), conical cup-shaped (4 Ts) wheels, and every kind of block.
7. Wheels differ not only in shape but also in the kind of abrasive, the binder, and the grain size; e.g., "wheel of green carborundum, bakelite, 250 x 40 x 75, grain 60." "Grain 60" indicates the number of the grain size of the wheel. "No. 60" corresponds to the average size of grain of 0.22 mm. Grain sizes of lower numbers refer to larger grains. No. 24

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- 2 -

has a grain with average size of 0.6 mm; No. 36, 0.42 mm.; and No. 46, 0.32 mm. Higher numbers of grain sizes, e.g., No. 80, No. 100, refer to smaller grains.

8. In 1947, the factory produced about 950 tons of abrasive articles. Up to 1 December 1948, output was 1,150 tons. Total output for 1948 may be estimated at 1,300 tons.
9. The material for the production of abrasive goods is obtained from the Tashkent Carborundum Factory. Packing material (pilotara) is obtained mainly from the Main Timber Supply Office (Glavanables) at Krasnoyarsk.
10. Products are dispatched on orders of the Ministry of Machine Tool Construction directly to factories of other ministries and to the warehouses of supply offices. A considerable quantity goes to Factory No. 84 at Tashkent.
11. The products and invoice of contents are packed at the factory in wooden cases and casks. In 1947 and 1948, the factory was often short of packing material and goods were sent without special packing. Numerous complaints were received from consumer factories and the ministry has now forbidden the dispatch of goods without special packing.
12. In 1948, the Technical Control Department of the factory recorded that about five percent of the production was rejected. This, however, does not represent the total of rejected goods, as a number of articles dispatched to consumer factories were rejected on receipt. Defects are caused mainly by a weak binder, but a certain number of pieces are rejected because of incorrect balancing of wheels.

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